

Mr Paul H. Becker

This is a list of the Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who had their  
homes in the County and very much ~~do~~ had with the development of the County

There may be other Soldiers of the same War who were in this County but  
these are all the names that I can find available at the present time.

I hope that this ~~list~~ list can be printed along with the suplliment of Soldiers.

I am trying to get the names of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and  
the Mexican War. and Spanish American War.

Roscoe W. Brown.



The following is a partial list of the Revolutionary War Veterans who lived in Pocahontas County after the Revolutionary War, and spent part of their time in the County. This region was then under the regime of Augusta County, and some of the old soldiers removed to this section from Pendleton County, after the war while Pocahontas was under the regime of Greater Bath County. However these pioneer soldiers have had much to do with the early development of Pocahontas County.

John Bruffey. Who fought under "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Jacob Warwick.

William Warwick.

William Erving.

Thomas Galford.

Jeremiah Friel

John Poage.

Robert Gay.

Robert Poage.

Thomas Drennin

Thomas Poage.

Richard Hudson

John Buckley.

James Wooddell

John Bradshaw.

Timothy McCarty.

Thomas McNeel.

James Waugh

Charles Kennison.

John Webb.

John Kennison.

John Young.

John McNeel.

Adam Curry.

Jesse Moore.

John Burgess.

Abram Duffield.

Thomas Price.

William Sharp.

William Sallisbury

John Slaven.

Jacob Wilfong.

Abram Burner.

George Puffenbarger.

Adam Artogast.

Robert Sitlington.

John Yeager.

Thomas Cartmill

Michael Daugherty.

Sampson Mathews.

Jesse Hawk.

Felix Grimes

stately perpetrated by them during the Revolutionary War.



Dec. 24, 1939

Chap. 4

Pocahontas

5

Nelle Y. McLaughlin

Taken from the affidavit of Jacob Kinnison given on August 8, 1833, in order to obtain benefit of an Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832, and recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Pocahontas County.

Jacob Kinnison was a resident of Pocahontas County and was seventy-six years old on May 9, 1833. He entered the service of the United States as a volunteer under Captain Arbuckle in the month of March, 1777. At the time of entering the service, he lived in the Little Levels where he now resides. He served ten months as a volunteer and during this whole term of service he was stationed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha at Point Pleasant. He marched directly from the Little Levels to Point Pleasant under the command of Ensign John Williams. While stationed at Point Pleasant, he was entirely under the command of Captain Arbuckle and his subaltern officers, Lieut. James Gilmer and Ensign John Williams, there being but one company stationed there at that time. At the expiration of the said ten months service, the company, or at least those who had volunteered from Greenbrier were discharged by General Hand who came down from Pittsburgh. A part of the company that was stationed at Point Pleasant, to which Jacob Kinnison was attached, had been enlisted for three years in the regular service and this part was not discharged when he was.

The nature of his services while at the Point was to guard the frontier settlements of Virginia against the hostile depredations of the Indians which were so frequently and desperately perpetrated by them during the Revolutionary War.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS



During the year 1779, he again entered the services of his country as an Indian spy and served as such during the summer for a term of six months. The nature of his services as a spy was to scout the country and mountains from a place called Fork Lick on the Elk River to include the waters of Stony Creek a branch of Greenbrier River, bounded by the trace leading to Tygarts Valley, including the valley mountains, a place called Clover Lick on the Greenbrier River, then to Drinnan's Fort and then to the Little Levels. He was almost continually engaged in active service not being allowed to remain at the fort for more than two or three days at a time. When there seemed to be any cause for alarm, he was constantly kept in active service. His companion as a spy was John Bridger also of the Little Levels, Pocahontas County, who was killed by the Indians the following spring. The Captain of the Militia to whose company he belonged and by whom he was engaged as a spy, was Captain John Cook. During the time he was thus engaged, he was not engaged in any civil pursuits and was not engaged in any skirmishes or battles with the enemy.

Jacob Kinnison lived in Pocahontas County at the time he applied for benefit mentioned before and it was the same place he had lived at the time he engaged in the services and defense of his country. He entered the service to go to Point Pleasant in March 1777; he entered the services as an Indian spy April 15, 1779 and was discharged Oct. 15, 1779.



W. A. T. 5  
Taken from records in the office of the County Clerk of Pocahontas County.

John Bradshaw, aged 74 years on the second day of February, 1833, a resident of Pocahontas County, personally appeared and made oath to the following in order to obtain benefit of an act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

Mr. Bradshaw said that he had entered the service as an Indian spy in the spring of the year of 1776, and that he was just then entering the eighteenth year of his age. At the time he entered the service as a spy, he was a private in a company of Militia commanded by Captain John Henderson. He said that he then resided in that part of Virginia which is now in the County of Monroe, but that whether it was then Botetourt or not, he does not know. Before he entered the service, he took the oath of fidelity and the oath to perform the duties of a spy. He went into the service as a spy on the first day of May 1776 and was discharged on the first day of November following, having continued in service six months and until that season of the year arrived when the fear of Indian depredations no longer existed, owing to the fact that the Indians, as was their general custom, had retired to their winter quarters. Again in the spring of 1777, he entered the service as an Indian spy on the fifteenth day of April and was discharged as before on the first day of November, having performed a tour of six months and a half. He again went into service as an Indian spy on the fifteenth day of April 1778 and continued in service until the first day of November following. He commenced his expeditions as an Indian



spy again on May 1, 1779, making in all two years and one month service that he performed as an Indian spy.

The nature of his services as an Indian spy was to leave Cook's Fort on Indian Creek and be out from three to four days each week, then return and others would go for the same length of time. The companion who was mostly with John Bradshaw was a man by the name of James Ellis, and he did not know what had become of him, but as he was considerably older than himself, thought it likely that he was dead. He sometimes went in company with Colonel Samuel Estell of Kentucky. Their practice was for two to go together, and when they returned another two would start out. The place where he performed these services as an Indian spy was in the gaps and low places in the chain of mountains between the William Safferty plantation on the New River and the head waters of Laurel Creek. When they met the spies from Burnside Fort, they traveled the country which included the waters of Big and Little Stony Creek, the head waters of Indian Draft, a branch of Indian Creek, and the head waters of Wolf Creek. The distance or space of country over which he had to travel was supposed to be about thirty miles. In performing the duties of a spy, they had to carry their provisions with them, it being against the nature of their oath and instructions, and also jeopardized their own safety to make a fire at night no matter how inclement the weather might be.



WATOGA STATE PARK



INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Topic Conservation & Reclamation W. Va.

Title: Natoga State Park

Author: Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Status: Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_ Length: 1500 Words

Contents: Complete statement on Natoga State Park. Gives location area, recreational facilities; brief account of CCC camps -

Source: Source given

Consultant:  
Reliability:

File: \_\_\_\_\_  
Folder: \_\_\_\_\_



Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

*This article was written from information from the officials of the camp and from my own observations while on a research trip.*

Beautiful Watoga State Park in Pocahontas County is typical of those in all of the state parks being developed by the State Conservation Commission. Watoga has 10,335 acres of land in the Allegheny Mountains east of the Greenbrier river in Pocahontas County. It is under development as a state park and will offer to the public when completed one of the most attractive visiting places in the United States--a "Nature lovers paradise". Plans call for everything that can be added to make it a show place.

There is a large lake eleven acres in extent, for boating, bathing and fishing; a number of ~~artificially built~~ and well furnished cabins; camp sites, picnic grounds; a system of automobile roads, foot trails and bridle paths.

Good fishing may be found in nearby streams in season and hunting upon lands adjacent to the park which in itself constitutes an excellent game preserve.

Watoga Park is the largest of West Virginia State Parks. It is located in heavily wooded rolling mountain country. It has a fine growth of young timber and plant life, so fine in fact that a part of it has been designated as an arboretum.

West Virginia is a mountainous land of rugged beauty and possesses publicly administered forests and parks which represent all phases of the picturesque formations with which nature so richly endowed the state. These areas will serve the three-fold purpose of growing another crop of merchantable timber, providing outdoor recreational facilities for the citizens of the state and visitors and will serve to a considerable extent



as game preserves from which to repopulate adjacent public shooting and fishing grounds.

The state parks are being developed through the agency of CCC Camps. Much progress has been made in fitting them for the enjoyment of the people. Trips can be arranged for beautiful drives, week ends, Sundays and holidays. One of these parks can be reached in a few hours from almost any section of the State.

In the various camps there is plenty of entertainment for the boys; they can hunt deer, squirrels, grouse and bear in season. They have individual counsel by the Educational advisers in the various camps and by the Company Commander, the doctor and others are available. They get to know the boy, his problems, home conditions, and try to help him get adjusted and get him interested in the camp educational program and recreational hobby and leisure time activity. When they leave camp, 90 per cent of the CCC boys have work. The boys are popular with the public. Many are now coming to believe that the CCC is largely educational training to make the boys better fitted physically, mentally and vocationally to get along in the world; to aid them in self culture, self-expression and better use of leisure time. It is a work for the conservation and training of youth as well as the conservation on national resources.

More and more the public is realizing what the CCC is doing in the camps. The camps are becoming popular and will probably be made permanent. A visit to any of these camps



will make anyone an enthusiast. Visitors enjoy going as they are so kindly welcomed by the officials and camp boys, and they plan another visit to bring some friends who have not been there. Citizenship is stressed in all the camps and many of the fine boys in the camps have gone to their homes better men and better citizens.

Watoga State Forest is a pleasant wooded country and even should the blight kill all the chestnut there are enough trees of other kinds on most of the area to make good cover for the game, many signs of which were noted by the State Foresters, who recently made an estimate of the chestnut timber.



This article was written by  
Mr. Wm. B. Curry and given

~~Mr. Rella Yeager~~

Waltje State Park

Rella F. Yeager

~~State Park~~  
Conservation

695 words

Lookout house - named Ann Bailey.

The lookout house is a reproduction  
of Indian warfare blockhouses.

The trails in Park have been given  
Indian names.

Source:

Cochontas times